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The death of Prof. G. Brown Goode, Director of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., September 6, 1896, æt. 46, was announced.

Dr. Brinton read a paper on the "Vocabulary of the Noanama Dialect of the Choco Stock."

Dr. Horn spoke of the difficulties of reporting these unwritten dialects owing to the absence of a standard of pronunciation. He also adverted to the evident use of the "r" sound, which was absent in the Indian dialects of western America.

Dr. Frazer suggested the use of the symbols made by the phonographic stylus, as he had described them in a paper read before this Society, April 5, 1878.

Pending nominations 1332, 1334, 1357, 1358, 1359 and new nominations 1360 and 1361 were read.

The rough minutes were read and approved, and the Society adjourned by the presiding member.

Vocabulary of the Noanama Dialect of the Choco Stock.

By Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, Sept. 18, 1896).

In the *Proceedings* of this Society for November last (Vol. xxxiv, pp. 401, 402), I presented a short vocabulary of the Andagueda dialect of the Choco stock, obtained by Mr. Henry Gregory Granger on the upper waters of the Atrato river, Colombia, South America.

During the summer of the present year, Mr. Granger visited the west coast of Colombia, and at the mouth of the river San Juan (N. lat. 5°) met a tribe of about fifty Indians, who spoke an idiom, said not to be understood by those of the interior or the other coast tribes. They are still rather primitive in culture and have the peculiarity of piercing their ears to form apertures about half an inch in diameter, in which they insert bunches of sweet-smelling herbs.

Mr. Granger took occasion of an enforced delay at their hamlet to collect some words of their language, which he sent me for examination. On comparison it proves to be a dialect of the Choco stock, evidently the Noanama, that being the name of the tribe which, in recent years, was located on the upper waters of the Rio San Juan.

The statement that it is unintelligible to their neighbors need cause no surprise, as this is apt to be asserted of closely related dialects of the same family. From this habit, the old writers were accustomed to believe that in America, especially South America, as Cieza de Leon averred, each day's journey brought them into a totally different language. In fact, the modern studies of South American tongues are rapidly diminishing the linguistic stocks of that continental area. This vocabulary is valuable, therefore, not only for itself but as dispelling another delusion of this nature.

Man,	<i>emcōydāh.</i>
Woman,	<i>ōoēdah.</i>
Sun,	<i>ehdōw.</i>
Fire,	<i>eggdōw.</i>
Water,	<i>dawgh.</i>
Head,	<i>pōrō.</i>
Eye,	<i>dow</i> (as English "now").
Ear,	<i>kāchee.</i>
Mouth,	<i>e</i> (as in English).
Nose,	<i>kayohm</i> (in one syllable).
Tongue,	<i>mayungkūnah.</i>
Teeth,	<i>kuyēhrāh.</i>
Hand,	<i>hooah.</i>
Foot,	<i>beu</i> (as in French <i>beurre</i>).
House,	<i>dee.</i>
Boy,	<i>emcōydūm.</i>
Girl,	<i>ooedūm.</i>
Hot,	<i>pāitchkē.</i>
Cold,	<i>nemhēitchuga.</i>
Day,	<i>assdōwāh.</i>
Night,	<i>ehdarrāh.</i>
Fish,	<i>kūoorah.</i>
Sea,	<i>pēassah</i> (the <i>pēas</i> very nasal).
Canoe,	<i>happakkah.</i>

COMMENTS.

Man, Woman.—In all the Choco dialects these are compound words, having the same second element (*eda, era, ena, ira*), which

must be generic for "human being," preceded by an element indicating sex, *emu* (*emo*, *umu*, 'mu, *uma*, *im*) for the masculine, and *ue* (*ui*, *aué*) for the feminine. These have analogies in neighboring stocks. The words for *boy* and *girl*, given above, are the same as for *man* and *woman*, with a suffixed *m*, indicating diminutive size (*düm* = *däh-m*).

Sun, Moon.—Mr. Granger does not give the word for *moon*, but other vocabularies show that it is the same as for *sun*, *edau*, the distinction being made by adding *night*, or some such term. This is common in American languages. The similarity between the words for *sun* and *fire* is accidental, and is not borne out by other dialects of the stock.

Water.—The word given *daugh* (otherwise *do*) properly means "river." The Choco word for water in general is *pania*.

Tongue.—Other vocabularies give *mcuhina*.

Foot.—Another vocabulary gives *bo-pidi*. The first syllable is evidently identical.

Day, Night.—Evidently compounds, the second element *dowwah* or *darrah* being the same, the prefixes *ass* and *eh* (or probably *ehd*) distinguishing the concepts. The latter seems to be the same as in *ehdow*, sun or moon.

Sea.—This is the usual Choco word, *puscha*.

Canoe.—The Choco term is *hampua*, of which *happakah* is probably a variant.

The words given for *hot*, *cold*, *fish*, are those not found in my vocabularies of other dialects. They may be synonyms or borrowed expressions.

The numerals, as given by Mr. Granger, are :

One,	<i>aambah</i> .
Two,	<i>noome</i> .
Three,	<i>tunhoopah</i> .
Four,	<i>hayyappah</i> .
Five,	<i>kwambah</i> .
Ten,	<i>hwapputumah</i> .
Twenty,	<i>orrmonambah</i> .
Thirty,	<i>orrmonabharrak</i> .
Forty,	<i>orrmonnoomě</i> .

The system is evidently vigesimal; *orrmon-ambah* = one twenty, 20×1 ; *orrmon-noome*, 20×2 , etc. In the usual Choco it is quinary, as *tua soma*, 5; *ome juá soma*, $2 \times 5 = 10$; *guimane jua soma*, $4 \times 5 = 20$, etc.